

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1880.

The Mayor's Message.

The annual message of Mayor McGonigle, read in council last evening and published to-day, is a straightforward, clear and business-like paper, such as his official course has given the public reason to expect from him. He has proven an upright, fearless and intelligent executive officer of our municipal government, and our citizens can read with confidence his views upon the condition of the city and his recommendations, concerning its wants and interests. It is especially gratifying to them to be informed that his policy of "no expenditures in excess of the appropriations," and "no permanent debts for temporary purposes," has been at length so far impressed upon the municipal government that there is for the first time in many years a truthful exhibit of an actual decrease in the city's debt for the fiscal year of \$11,000. It is to be regretted that there are still some lingering deficiencies—illegally and imprudently incurred—to be provided for; it is to be hoped that these are the last that will disgrace our municipality.

The mayor's suggestions regarding the delay in receiving some of the yearly revenues so long after they are appropriated are valuable and should be heeded. In fact there might be an entire reconstruction of the "city years," so that the municipal and fiscal years be made to begin at the same time and the bulk of the municipal revenues be paid in prior to their expenditure. The legislation necessary to secure this concurrence should be framed and effected without further delay. There is no advantage in the present system; there is no excuse for its continuance.

The present street committee will, we trust, heed the admonition given to them by the mayor's precepts, as well as by their predecessors' example, and work within the law and the appropriation. There must be no transgression of either, no matter how pressing the necessity. Once for all, be it understood that there is no safety for any municipality administered otherwise than in strict conformity with the ordinances and statutes.

The water question is discussed at length and in an intelligent and comprehensive manner. It raises questions that must be met and which should receive careful as well as prompt consideration. Every investment in water works improvements, if judiciously managed, can be made profitable and self-sustaining; the increased revenue from water rents will always pay the interest on necessary improvements. When such return is not assured, the necessity for enlargement of water supply facilities is rarely pressing; but when a liberal income from the outlay can be demonstrated there should be no hesitation in providing that abundance of water which not only the convenience, but the safety, the sanitary interests, and the material prosperity of all the citizens demand.

The mayor's reports and recommendations in the lamp, police, fire and law departments present topics of interest that merit the consideration of the public and of councils. The streets should be well lighted and the parties contracting should be held to the satisfactory discharge of their undertaking. The mayor's strict enforcement of police discipline has had a good effect in improving the force. The fire department is improving under the efficient chief engineer; the poor relief fund has been generously swelled by the late Gen. James L. Reynolds's bequest; in the law department the most satisfactory item is the suspension of action in the suits against the Pennsylvania railroad company for its dangerous and defiant violation of the city ordinances; the new solicitor should press this matter to a conclusion.

On the whole the message exhibits an improved municipal condition, and goes far to justify the wisdom of our townspeople in supporting and continuing a municipal government that administers public affairs on the same basis that makes private business successful and creditable.

Fixing the Responsibility.

"If our city is not as peaceful as it should be, it might be as well to look further than the police for the cause. If crime is toyed with, and for a political quid pro quo can secure the interposition of honorable gentlemen to prevent the prison's doors from closing on it, and can reach up into high places and escape the meshes of the law for the same consideration, it will not be long until society will have but little protection from the police. Certain punishment is the sure preventive of crime, and the sure protection of society."

So says the mayor in his message to councils; he speaks the truth and he has good cause so to speak. He is the executive of 30,000 people; he is charged by them with the duty of enforcing law and order, and is held responsible by them for any failure to do so. In his sphere he is co-ordinate with the judges of the court and should have their earnest co-operation, not their interference with and obstruction of his efforts to preserve the public peace.

He has seen a violator of this peace shielded by a prostitution of the machinery of justice, because he and his brothers were the best Republican workers of their ward; and he has seen that the court takes no cognizance of the imposition practiced upon it, but proclaims that its confidence is unshaken in those who by their own confession practiced it.

He has further seen brawling rioters, properly committed by him under the law, released before serving a tenth of their sentence, by a judge who largely owes his elevation to the bench to the same political scoundrel that engaged them to create disorder and then interested himself to secure their immunity from punishment.

Seeing these things, the mayor has a right to feel as he feels and to say what he says regarding them.

It is a bad day for imperialism. The emperor of Russia died this morning. The emperor of America is on his last legs.

In every stage of the Chicago convention's progress, it has been demonstrated that the field is stronger than Grant, and so long as it keeps its present compact organization, it can certainly prevent his nomination. In the event of his assured defeat it still seems probable that Edmunds will be the legatee of Grant's strength, and therefore become the nominee. It is significant of a possibility that all the favorites will be beaten that their friends are all casting about for second choices. Garfield is talked of now as the successor to Sherman's chances; Ben Harrison, of Indiana, as the heir of Blaine's hopes, and Washburne as the second choice of Illinois. But Edmunds has more strength than any of these, and each of them has a chance of being named for second place with Edmunds at the head of the ticket.

Conkling will hear to no second choice, and keeps up a stubborn fight for Grant, proposing to worry out all the other candidates and take his chances of catching most of the driftwood when the break-up occurs. This is the one single hope of the third-termers. There is no other salvation for their cause. It is manifest that they cannot beat the combined opposition, but if they can kill off Grant's competitors, one by one, they may pick up enough stragglers from the beaten forces to make their side a majority of the convention. It is a desperate chance to take, but it is their only one.

The county commissioners yesterday paid to the publisher of the *Intelligencer*, from the county treasury, \$88, for printing the paper book for the judges in the matter of Steinman & Hensel's appeal in their disbarment case. The price paid is just 33 percent, in excess of the regular price of the *Intelligencer* office for such work.

The bill was presented to and paid by the county, we presume, under the second section of the act of 1879, providing for such appeals, which says:

SECTION 2. And in case said judgment, order or decree shall be modified or reversed, all costs, charges and expenses shall be paid by the proper county in which said proceedings arose, and in case the same shall be affirmed the same shall be paid by such complainant.

As Judge Patterson says his counsel volunteered and they call themselves "friends of the court," we presume the commissioners will not be called upon to say whether their fees are "costs, charges and expenses" within the contemplation of this act.

The unit rule has been broken at Chicago, and the committee on contested seats, under direction of the bold and unscrupulous Bill Chandler, will give the Grant people no mercy. The bosses are outwitted. They are beaten at their own game. They who set up a curbstone shall sit upon it. They shall wall and their lamentations shall fill the land. Jack Hiestand may as well "go West."

In view of the Chicago convention no set of men in the country can afford better to congratulate themselves on having fought a good fight for political freedom against political bossing, than those who beat the unit rule in the Pennsylvania Democratic convention.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS has just passed her seventieth year.

Miss EMILY FAITHFULL will visit America in October in order to deliver her lecture on "Social Shams and Modern Extraneous."

CAMERON's speech was in manuscript and more conspicuous for brevity than merit. Like Logan, he can read other people's writing.

SARA BERNHARDT has accepted an offer for an engagement in the United States for 100 nights, the season to begin in November next.

PAUL AUGUSTINE ALFRED LEROUX, French statesman and a member of the cabinet under the last empire, is dead, at the age of 65.

Ex-Gov. JOHN F. HARTMAN, of Pennsylvania, has accepted an invitation to address the literary societies of the Roanoke college, Va., June 5.

Gen. GORDON announces his intention to make immediate appointments to meet the people of Georgia and discuss, face to face with them, the issues that have grown out of his resignation.

The Marquis of LOXNE has declined the invitation to be present at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston in September next, pleading a previous engagement.

Right Rev. JOHN LAUGHLIN, bishop of the diocese of Brooklyn, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer *Bothnia*. He will be absent until the early part of September, and will visit Ireland, and from thence will go to Rome to pay his respects to Leo XIII.

Garfield will nominate Sherman; Prescott, of Vermont, Edmunds; Conkling, Grant; Frye, Blaine. BEN INGENSOLL is much put out at his inability to secure a substitution to name Blaine, as in 1876, but is refused on account of antipathy to him on religious grounds.

M. LEON SAY, French ambassador to England, speaking at the lord mayor's banquet to the judges at the Mansion house, said he considered his mission in some sort completed, as he felt sure that France and England would renew shortly, with liberal improvements, the treaties of 1870.

After one day was coming down the stairway of the Grand Opera, arm in arm with a friend of his youth, and both of them breathed heavily with the exercise. "Ah," said his friend, "we are getting old." "Well," replied Auber, "we will have to accept that fact, since the only way to live a long while is to get old."

M. DE LESSEPS was banqueting in Swansea last night. Most of the leading merchants of Cardiff, Newport and Swansea were present. M. De Lesseps said that 8,000 workmen would be enough to construct the Panama canal, which could be completed in six years at a cost of \$12,000,000. The yearly expenses, he said, would be 45,000,000 francs, and the annual interest 90,000,000 francs.

Queen VICTORIA's attitude at the recent drawing room is described to a correspondent of the *North American* by a young lady presented to her. "I was very much disappointed," says this irreverent young lady; "she seemed so small and insignifi-

cant. She did not smile at all, but looked very cross. She did not take the slightest notice of me, beyond looking out her hand for me to kiss, nor say anything. My aunt had to carry me to the door, but she did not take any notice; but the Prince of Wales and the others spoke to me. I didn't like kissing her hand at all; I'm very glad it's over."

After Bouffe had talked to him for an hour ALEXANDER DUMAS said: "My dear Bouffe, you must not take it in any way as a reproach if I tell you that this interview has already cost me 100 francs!" Bouffe turned pale, and rose. "I will explain how," continued Dumas, laughing. "I am writing a novel in two volumes, the first of which I despatched in four-and-twenty hours, and is now in the press. The second I began yesterday, and it will go to join the first to-morrow morning. I am paid 4,000 francs for this book, and as I write half of it in less than four-and-twenty hours, I lose about 100 francs every sixty minutes I pass without pen in hand."

MINOR TOPICS.

EDMUNDS will run like an icicle. One blast on Mackey's bugle horn were worth a thousand Dons.

JUNE gave the Republican convention a chilly reception.

The curbside delegate and the "damned literary feller" seem to be getting toward.

"YOUR—Edmunds nonsense has lost this state to Grant," said a frank third-termist to the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*. Edmunds vs. Henry B. Payne would make an ideal campaign for the *Republican*.

The latest and most emphatic word from Horatio Seymour is: "I do not think I could get the nomination if I sought it, and I certainly would not take it if I sought me. I should do a wrong to my party if I let it make a mistake of that kind."

A. C. BARBOCK, chairman of the Illinois Republican state central committee from 1868 to 1878, publishes a letter authorizing a wage of \$10,000 that if the convention refuses to admit the Illinois contestants and nominates Grant he will lose the state in November.

A WEALTHY politician of Massachusetts used to carry a hod, and now his dinner service is of silver plate. When his boy, at the other end of the table, wishes to have speedily recognized he calls out "mort," and his plate comes down filled with all the old man's hothouse peaches.

"OH! SPIRIT," I said, as I looked aloft, And saw against the clear blue sky A lone bird, with its wings outspread, Look down with benign eye. "Hast thou come from that better land above, Where dwell our sainted sires?" And the spirit answered: "I'm only Jack Hatz. A puttin' up telephone wires."

DIME HEADS.

There can be found in all communities certain people who live a life so slightly removed from the brute creation that you are obliged to carefully examine their physiognomies in order to accurately note the difference. Such persons are oblivious to the existence of anyone else. At times, if they visit the postoffice, they will stand for a long time asking over and over the same questions from the officials, regardless of the fact that a half score of persons are at their backs waiting their opportunity of transacting their business. After turning around and discovering that they had clogged the way and were playing the character of a wooden-head, they have not brains enough to make any kind of an apology for their rudeness. If while passing out of the postoffice or any other business place, an idea should strike them, they will hang their bodies in such a position that no one can pass in or out, and then with a vacant stare they stand there like a buffoon. If they should meet while going along the street a fellow-dumbhead, recognizing him, he will stop in the middle of the side walk, perhaps each with one of the largest size cotton (1776) umbrellas over their heads, compelling all pedestrians to go into the street in order to pass them. If he stops over night at one of our hotels, in a variety of ways he shows his selfishness and stupidity. Such logger-heads are found everywhere, and they are more to be dreaded than lepers. Only one idea enters their brains at one time, and during its possession of their heads they utterly ignore all the rest of the world. EVIEGLANS.

STATE ITEMS.

William H. Drummond, of Conshohocken, was found dead in a field near that town yesterday morning.

A little boy named Neill was killed by the cars at Summit City, in the oil regions, on Tuesday.

Yesterday the receivers of the Reading railroad company began the payment of the semi-annual interest on the consolidated mortgage 7 percent loan.

The trouble in the P. E. church of the Evangelists, Philadelphia, between the pastor, Rev. Dr. Franklin, and the vestry, is now in the hands of a committee, who are endeavoring to restore peace.

The total Philadelphia subscriptions to the Milton relief fund to date are \$44,398.74 and the cash balance on hand is \$18,842.74. Subscriptions were received yesterday to the amount of \$238.35.

At the Democratic convention of Forest county, Oregon, Oregon was nominated for Assembly, S. F. Rohrer for associate judge, T. P. Flynn for treasurer, John Peterson for Congress and S. T. Neill for president judge.

Yesterday morning, shortly before 10 o'clock, William D. Hirst, a well-known farmer, aged sixty-two, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn, in the vicinity of Wister street and Clarkson avenue, near Germantown.

Early yesterday the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Schuylkill at Vine street wharf. It is supposed that the man walked overboard during the night, as the body presents the appearance of having been in the water but a few hours.

Peter and Benjamin Repsher, brothers, lived in upper Mt. Bethel, near Easton. They are both 22 years old. Both recently fell in love with sisters. Both subsequently ran away on the same day. Two female children were born to the sisters the same day. Both young men were arrested last Saturday, both were locked up in the same cell on Sunday and both will be tried at the June term of court. This is regarded in Easton as the most interesting string of coincidences ever known.

CHICAGO.

THE ANTI-GRANT REVOLT.

THE BOSSES LOSE THEIR GRIP.

A Dark Horse Struggling to the Front.

McClure's 24. m. Dispatch.

During the last forty-eight hours the Grant lines have been steadily wearing down and their leaders and followers have been gradually losing heart and hope, while the opposition have increased in confidence and defiance as they sealed the outer walls of the Grant citadel.

Ever since the adjournment of the convention this afternoon the Grant leaders have been compelled to face an unbroken series of disasters. The committees are all largely against them. The permanent organization will be progressively hostile; the rules will be fashioned to weaken them at every possible point. The report on contested seats will throw out every Grant man whose seat is disputed, including 20 in Illinois, the Lancaster machine defeated in Pennsylvania, the solid Grant delegation in Louisiana and numerous scattering district delegates. The test vote in the committee was 31 to 13, and the committee means to vote the same way in every case. The Grant leaders profess that they can defeat the permanent organization, but they are voting against the committee and the nominee Grant, but it would seem beyond human effort to change the tide of battle at this late stage of successive misfortunes. There will be a desperate struggle on the point of the long-promised greatest effort of his life; but he must be by Conkling; but it will be like the charge of Ney after Blucher had already decided the destiny of Napoleon. One faint hope is cherished by the Grant men that has a plausible basis.

Blaine's nomination now, for the first time since the battle began in Chicago, seems possible, and it is expected that Sherman's followers may aid to defeat the report on contested seats, but I see nothing to warrant the anticipation of such action. The Sherman men are voting with Grant, but they are planning to bridge the chasm between them and Sherman's wing and run the terrible gauntlet of Grant's vengeance before they can triumph. They are now within sight of success and if they had the Grant leadership they would surely succeed, but they are in danger of being routed any hour. As Grant has weakened to-day Blaine has been the uniform gainer, and it is now possible that he will go into the convention to-morrow the strongest man, as he did here, and as he is surrounded by equal possibilities and perils. The allies have been so intent on beating Grant that they have not paused to part the trophies of prospective victory; but to-morrow the allied pretenses must come to an end, and the contest will be between Blaine and Grant, and Blaine's great danger will present itself. The field may then be against Blaine, as it has been against Grant, and there is not a Grant man in Pennsylvania or elsewhere who will make common cause with any and all to defeat Blaine. It is impossible to predict with certainty what will happen to-morrow beyond the decisive defeat of Grant. But a new man will likely be taken, and Edmunds now seems to be the favorite. The Philadelphia break in the Grant line has started the general weakening of the Grant cause and the personal indignity offered to Stokely, McManes, Leeds, Rowan and "the boys," when he left them and their feast at St. George's hall so unceremoniously last fall, has done much to do with it. It did not wholly cause the bolt, but it tilted the wavering balance against Grant and was the weapon employed to sever the hesitating delegates from Cameron. Grant refused to wait for dessert with the Philadelphia leaders and they have decided to dine with somebody else at the White House.

Cameron quietly sat down for ten minutes, although the time for calling the convention had passed by an hour, and he looked out upon the body of men with destiny for himself and his Grant associates. Passing by I asked him: "What of the battle?" To which he answered: "We have three hundred to start with, and we will stick until win."

The prayer followed and was a very satisfactory trial of the acoustic qualities of the hall. * * * They breathed more freely when they saw Cameron out of the chair and hear in his place.

Grant has but 13 votes in the committee of 44. The only state considered up to midnight was Alabama, the first on the list, and several contesting district delegates were admitted. The result is a loss of two votes for Grant, unless the report should be met by the contested Churchill for governor or the sixth ballot, the vote being: Churchill, 101; Miller, 67; Wilson, 45; scattering, 7. The convention then adjourned until morning.

Thus far the business transacted in the Alabama Democratic convention is the nomination by acclamation of R. W. Cobb, of Georgia, for governor, for secretary of state and H. C. Tompkins, for attorney general.

New York proposals yesterday to sell to the government aggregated \$10,894,600, of which the secretary of the treasury accepted \$3,000,000 at 106.75 to 106.85 for 6's of 1881, 102.12 to 103.75 for 3's, and 108.80 to 109.10 for 4's.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Hudson River railroad, in Albany, yesterday, the following directors were elected: W. H. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, P. W. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, J. P. Burger, J. H. Rutter, J. P. Morgan, Cyrus W. Field and S. Humphrey.

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Work on the Filbert street elevated railroad is progressing rapidly, the last of the properties on the line having been purchased.

MR. TILDEN'S POSITION.

Will Allow the Party to Fix His Relation to It.

No Pressure to be Applied by Him or His Friends.

Washington Special to Courier-Journal.

The Tilden position has materially changed within the past three weeks. The facts which I give you come from the very highest authority, and can be relied upon as perfectly accurate. Until within three weeks Mr. Tilden has been contemplating the possible withdrawal of his name as a candidate before the Cincinnati convention. The idea that he might not be a candidate was suggested by him many months ago, even as long ago as during the Robinson-Cornell campaign in New York last fall. The thought that he should ever stand in the way of the success of the Democratic party in a national contest has never occurred to Mr. Tilden. His constant desire has been the party's success, and for that he has been willing to make every sacrifice of personal ambition. Even before Governor Robinson's defeat was accomplished Mr. Tilden made up his mind that he might withdraw his name from the contest. He had himself no fear that Mr. Kelly's influence could be induced to aid in defeating the regular national ticket. He assumed that that was a step in advance of any purpose they had in their minds in New York say he is right. Within the last fortnight ex-Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer has substantiated this by saying that he is against Grant, that he would vote for Mr. Tilden or any one else to defeat Grant. But Mr. Tilden's friends saw that Mr. Kelly's opposition would be a liability, and of his intention to prevent Mr. Tilden's election should be nominated for the presidency, would give rise to a controversy which would do injury to the party. In view of such and other considerations he was indisposed to enter the contest. This fact was known to a few of his friends, and it was this, undoubtedly, that gave rise to rumor that he had prepared, or was about to prepare, a letter to be read at Syracuse or Cincinnati withdrawing from the struggle. Now everything is changed. Mr. Tilden has been forced into the field by the nature of the opposition to him, and within a short time many of those who had formerly opposed him have changed to give him their support, not only a re-education of him, but of the party who put him in nomination four years ago. In view of what he assumes to be the fact, the nomination of Grant at Chicago, Mr. Tilden is now certain that all Mr. Kelly's opposition will accomplish nothing, and that the field as a candidate for the nomination at the Cincinnati convention. Nothing will take him out of it but assurances from his friends that some other candidate will be more certain of success. Matters, however, as he has developed as to render it certain that any Democratic candidate will be acceptable to the Tilden element of the party.

But it should be distinctly understood that there will be no pressure at Cincinnati, no organization designed to force Mr. Tilden on the party. On the contrary, Mr. Tilden forbids such measures. If he is nominated, he will owe it to those who now oppose him, as a result of a necessity which they will come to see as they proceed. He will not insist on the withdrawal of his name, but he will rather insist in a faction fight against other aspirants. The party itself must fix Mr. Tilden's relation to it. Personally, he is indifferent as to its decision.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. The soldiers of the Turkish army have not been paid a cent for fourteen months. An English firm sold 8,000 fire-proof safes in Turkey before it was ascertained that the filling was only sawdust.

The Senate yesterday confirmed Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, now minister to Turkey, to be postmaster general to succeed D. M. Key.

A bolt of lightning killed eleven hogs in Virginia, and never even shocked three men who were near by playing cards for the ownership of a blind mule.

At a meeting of the American medical association in New York, yesterday, the medical department of the navy was admitted.

Baseball yesterday: At Boston—Chicago 3, Boston 4. At Providence—Providence 6, Cleveland 3. At New Haven—Yale 6, Jersey City 4. At Troy—Troy 10, Buffalo 2.

In Paterson, N. J., the silk mill of Miller & Brown was burned to the ground with all its contents. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss was about \$1,000,000; insured for \$5,400,000.

James Oliver, of Oliver's Grove, Ill., is ninety-three years old. He gave his wife a farm for consenting to a divorce, as he desired to get a younger wife in her place; but the new wife asked and got \$30,000 in money.

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Judge Patterson Again.

Wilkesbarre Union-Leader, Dem.

The editors of the Lancaster Intelligencer are after Judge Patterson again—he who disbarred them for just criticism of his public acts in their newspaper.

This time they take it upon themselves to complain because the judges have just pronounced a crime which was charged against two of "the best workers in the ward" fully made out, and that there was no palliation for it, yet, on the very heels of that decision, reduced their punishment from thirty to three days. It is not often that a judge achieves so unsavory a reputation in so short a time as this man has accomplished. It is to the credit of the people of the commonwealth that it is not often they choose men judges who are willing so frequently and brazenly to prostitute their high offices to the protection of wrong-doers, simply because they are of his party and "good workers" in it. Judge Patterson's act in disbarring Messrs. Hensel and Steinman is shortly to be reviewed by the supreme court. There he will be judged by the law, it is hoped and trusted, and not by the passions of the masses of his design; nevertheless, this last flagrant dragging of the emine into the dirty mire of precinct politics to be trodden upon by men whose only usefulness in that arena is to bad ends and arises out of their utter lack of respect for law and decency, cannot help but sway the prejudices of the judges against him. Judges are mortals and it is not in reason for mortals to read of such conduct without becoming biased against those guilty of it. Judge Patterson had a weak enough case as it was, he has left himself utterly without case by his dereliction. The INTELLIGENCER people will see to it that the public is given all the facts in this and all other of his judicial tergiversations yet to come, and the public will applaud the endeavor, for the public is in thorough sympathy with them in their fight.

The Miller's International Exhibition. The millers' international exhibition, which began at Cincinnati on Saturday, will continue one month. A number of millers from the surrounding country are in attendance. Power hall, a very large building in that city, is filled with milling machinery from this country and Europe and the exhibition is of a most valuable character. The congress of delegates from all the boards of trade and commercial organizations in the country. Samples of all grades of grain from the leading markets of the world are on exhibition. The preparations made for the reception and entertainment of visitors are of a most elaborate character. The hall is filled with delegates from all the boards of trade and commercial organizations in the country. Samples of all grades of grain from the leading markets of the world are on exhibition. The preparations made for the reception and entertainment of visitors are of a most elaborate character. 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